The chariot was covered with blacke velvet, set with plumes of blacke feathers, and drawn by sixe horses covered, and armed with scuchions, having their cheiffrons and plumes.

A Canopy of blacke velvet borne over the representation by sixe Baronets.

Ten Bannerols, borne about the body by ten Baronets, viz.

Sir Moyle Finch.	Sir Anthony Cope.
Sir Thomas Mounson.	Sir George Gresley.
Sir John Wentworth.	Sir Robert Cotton.
Sir Henry Savile.	Sir Lewis Tresham.
Sir Thomas Brewdnell.	Sir Phillip Tiruit.

Four assistants to the Corps, that bore up the corners of the pall, viz.

1. The Lord Zouch.
2. The Lord Abergaveny.
3. The Lord Burghley.
4. The Lord Walden.

William Seger, Garter, Principall King of Armes, between the Gentleman-Usher of Prince Charles, and the Gentleman-Usher of the Prince Palatine.

Prince Charles chiefe Mourner, supported by the Lord Privy-Seale, and the Duke of Lenox.

His Highnesse train was borne by the Lord Dawbney, brother to the Duke of Lenox.

Then followed the Prince Elector, Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhein.

His Highnesse train was borne by Monsieur Shamburgh.

Twelve Earles assistants to the chiefe Mourner, viz.

Earle of Nottingham.	Earle of Suffolke.
Earle of Shrewsbury.	Earle of Worcester.
Earle of Rutland.	Earle of Sussex.
Earle of Southampton.	Earle of Pembroke.
Earle of Hartford.	Earle of Essex.
Earle of Dorset.	Earle of Salisburie.

Earles strangers, attendants on Count Palatine.

Count Wigenstein.	Count Nassaw Scarburg.
Count Lewis de Nassau.	Count Le Hanow, junior.
Count Levingsten.	Count Isinbersh, }
Count Hodenlo.	Count Solmes, } Pages.
Count Ringrave.	Count Zerottin, }
Count Erback.	

The horse of estate, led by Sir Robert Dowglass, Maister of the Princes Horse.

The Palzgreaves Privy-Counsellors, viz.

The Count of Solmes.	Mounsieur Helmestedt.
Mounsieur Shouburgh.	Mounsieur Shouburgh, junior.
Mounsieur de Pleshau.	Mounsieur Landshat.

Officers and Groomes of Prince Henries stable.

The Guard.

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Officers and Groomes of Prince Henries stable.

The Guard.

The Knight Marshall, and twenty servants that kept order in the proceeding.

Divers Knights and Gentlemen, the Kings servants that came in voluntary in blacke. So that the whole number amounted to two thousand, or thereabout.

A Discourse of the most Illustrious Prince Henry, late Prince of Wales. Written, Anno 1626, *by Sir Charles Cornwallis, Kt., sometimes Treasurer of his Highnesse House. London, printed for John Benson,* 1641.

To the High and Mightie Charles, Prince of Great Britain, &c.

Most gracious Prince,

Besides my particular zeale, there is a natural interest in this ensuing discourse to your highnesse, as being the hopefull heyre of this kingdome of Great Britaine, and the true inheritour of your noble uncles vertues (prince Henry) as of his fortunes. The eyes of all men are upon you, in full view of those sweet graces of nature, and ingenuous disposition to goodnesse which all admire. If you shall be pleased to adde these examples and precepts to those of your royall father, taking them hand in hand, they will lead you in your tender yeares, in the faire continuance of honour and vertue; and then his majesty, your royall father, may for many yeares (for which we hope and pray), be a living mirrour unto you of piety, wisdome, and justice, and all other regall indowments fit for so great a dignity, to which you are born.

Glad I am that it was my chance to meet with this part of treasure truly gathered by that worthy knight, deceased treasurer to your highness's uncle; and great cause I have to rejoyce, that by this (through your gracious acceptance) I have the opportunity, humbly to tender, with this my prayers at your Highnesse feet, for your long and happy prosperity.

So prayes your highnesse most humbly devoted,

J. B.

In this most illustrious prince, may most cleerly be discerned, that God's judgements are onely knowne to himselfe, and his thoughts and determinations unsearchable: For having so framed and fashioned him, as his most rare parts in youth gave so many presages of his becomming to his divine majesty, (from whom he received them) an honour and glory, to the world a wonder, and to the people of these kingdomes an exceeding happinesse; yet what he pleased in the spring of his yeares, and of the hope had of him, to take him to himself, and to deprive the world of him, neither could of his short life (so farre as the eyes of man could discerne) the reasons grow either out of neglect, or want of performance of duties to God, or of obedience to his parents, the observance of which commandment onely hath the enlarging of time upon this earth annexed unto it: for in the first it cannot be denyed but he was exceedingly observant, never failing to sacrifice unto God the first of his actions, to continue in them with all demonstration of reverence, without any diversion or distraction; to cherish such as in whom he found ability to teach, and piety to expresse in life the fruits of their doctrine, to resolve so far to become immutable in the religion he professed, as long before his end, with solemne protestations, he vowed, that he would never joine in marriage

with a wife of a different faith,[1] and had besides a determination (if longer he had lived) to have made choice of a chapeleine of his owne, a man in yeares, grave in divinity, rarely learned, and of great discretion, experience and wisdome, by whose advance in all matters spirituall and tending to the rectifying of his soule, he intended to have received a continual direction.

Of the second, to speake not by hearesay, but of mine own knowledge, howsoever some moaths and mice of court in that time, (not enemies to him in particular, but maligners of true vertue, and only friends to their own ambitions and desires,) to possesse the eares and opinions of princes, had in that particular traduced him: So true and sincere he was both in profession, and execution of all duties and obedience, and bare so naturall and filiall a reverence and respect to the king his father, as although sometimes out of his owne inclination, or the incitation and encouragement of others, he repaired to the court and moved the king in some things, either concerning the commonwealth, his own particular interest, or that of others; yet with the least word, countenance, or signe given him of his majesties disallowance, he would instantly desist from further pursuite of it, and returne either with satisfactione in regard that he understood it to be disagreeing with his majesties pleasure, or with such a resolved patience, as he neither in word nor worke gave so much as any semblance of being displeased or discontented: Nay, which is more, so truly was he affected to the pleasing and satisfying of the king his father in all things, as some good time before his death, he made unto my selfe a solemn protestation, that to the end he might not in any thing be either displeasing or give the least distaste unto his majesty, he would from thenceforth utterly remove his thoughts from all affaires whatsoever, that should not particularly concerne himselfe, his owne estate, or the government of his houshold.

In this discourse of that memorable prince, I will forbear to speake of his infancy or youngest yeares, although I have heard by such as did then attend him, the same did most presage his ensuing vertues. My purpose and desire is to deliver nothing but verities knowne to my selfe, not things received by tradition from others.

In the first spring of his yeare of understanding, the king his father committed unto him the disposing of the lands and revenues assigned to him, and the government of his houshold; for the administration whereof, his majesty appointed unto him certaine especiall officers; in the number of whom my selfe (being not long before returned out of Spaine, where I served the king divers yeares as his ambassadour) was constituted treasurer of his house.

The place gave me occasion continually to attend him, and the especiall favour that I after found with him, not onely meanes to observe his actions, but to become particularly acquainted with the most of his thoughts.

My first step into his favour and especiall trust, grew out of that which with some other princes would have caste me downe either into perpetuall disgrace, or at least into a temporary distaste and dislike, hardly recoverable: I so much admired his judicious parts in so unripe an age, and discerned in him so great a will to know, and so noble and rare a disposition to give eare to advertisements, as out of the duty of my place, and extraordinary affection to himselfe, taking hold of some fit occasion and opportunity, I adventured to make proofe whether he would endure advise or advertisement reprehensive.

Young princes left to their owne wills, and great men that are set upon the highest stage of worldly greatnesse, and lulled in the lap of fortune, doe rarely endure a reproving voice, especially from those of a lower forme.

I took the occasion from a then general supposall, or at least suspition of a little too

[1] Yet in his letter to his father, p. 210. wherein he discusses the French match, we find no scruple started on the score of religion.

much streightnesse in his hand in rewarding, and of some errors in his actions, but did so tenderly tread upon those grounds, and with so retiring a foote, as occasioned a discovery from himselfe of desire to receive and have a full sight of them, before I pulled off the maske wherewith I had covered them.

In conclusion, I delivered them in substance plainly, but in words soft and respective, (as to such a prince became me) kings and princes being to be treated with, with words of silke not of iron.

To the first, he gave answers satisfactorily.

To the other, exclusively.

But what were the fruits succeeding to his ever enduring honour, truth enforceth me to publish, that I ever after, in mine own particular, found my selfe exceedingly engreated in his favour, and that those few things that were erred became reformed.

To this so rare a disposition, which being by a prince entertained, cannot but make him both scient of the offices appertaining to his high estate, and in time also, as good as great, which in one born to governe, of all things is the most desireable, is to be added another vertue in one of regall power, as valuable, and not much lesse necessary: So very close he was and faithfull a keeper of whatsoever secret was disclosed unto him, as it was never knowne to any, that ever he discovered any one word in that kinde delivered unto him.

Apt he was to heare and desirous to receive advertisements and advises, by any in whom he descerned knowledge gained by learning, or abilities wonne out of time, and experience to give them: Neither did he take them *in transitu*, as in the Old Testament they celebrated the passover, nor as a man receiveth his cloake to put about him, not within him; but gave both time to the deliverers to relate them, and leasure to himselfe to consider and digest them.

Counsells are to be chewed, not swallowed; he would therefore unrip every seame of them by interrogations used by himself, and receive resolutions by those that offered them, untill by mature debate and consultation, (which are the true foiles that give cleernesse and assurednesse to counsells) he had both perfected and made them solid and fit for his use whensoever occasion should be offered.

In the government of his houshold in yeares so very young, he gave examples imitable to all other princes.

His family was ample, as that which consisted of few lesse than five hundred, many of them young gentlemen, born to great fortunes, in the prime of their years, when their passions and appetites were most strong, and their powers and experiences to temper and subject them to reason most weake, his judgement, his grave and princely aspect, gave temper to them all; his very eye served for a commandment, and more and better service have I noted to be done by the very lookes of him, then by sharp reprehensions of some other princes: If any questions or quarrells were moved amongst his servants, he would give a stoppe and stay to them, at the very beginning, by referring them to some such of his principall officers, as he thought to be most scient in matters of that nature, and best did know to give just compensation to the injured, and reproofe to them that should be found to have offered the wrong: so as in so numerous a family there was not so much as any blows given, or any countenance of quarrell or debate betweene any. [1]

Plenty and magnificence were the things that in his house he especially affected, but not without such a temper, as might agree with the rules of frugality and moderation; caused to be set down in writing unto him the several heads of all his annual charges, the ordinary expence of his house and his stables, the charge of his apparell and ward-

[1] The orders established for keeping peace and order in so large a household, are printed in the Appendix to Birch's Life of Prince Henry.

robe, his rewards, and all such other thinges, as yearly were to be issued out of his coffers, and comparing them with his annuall revenue, did so judiciously fashion and proportion them, by shortning what he found superfluous, and encreasing what was wanting and too short in any of them, as he reduced them to a certainty, and such as his revenues would well defray, besides a yearly spare of some thousands of pounds, which he reserved for a store of treasure to be ready for all events and occasionsaccidentall.

By giving of which so good and solid foundation and order unto his state, he delivered himself from all necessity of becoming rigid or strait to his tenants, either by any unmeasurable improving their farmes or their fines, or seeking or taking advantage of any of their forfeitures, and became also unnecessitated to take the benefit that both law and right afforded unto him, of such as had in time of former princes purchased lands appertaining to his Dutchy of Cornwall, which could not by law be alienated from the same, to whom out of his princely bounty and gracious compassion, upon resuming of them, he gave some reasonable satisfaction.

The banquets and feasts that any time he made, his desire was, should be magnificent and agreeing with his princely dignity, yet not without an especiall eye and care had that nothing should be spent in disorder, or the charge made greater through the want of providence, or well managing by his officers; in those he ever affected the demonstration of a princely greatnesse, and that all things should passe with decency and decorum, and without all rudenesse, noise, or disorder.

In any thing either committed or permitted unto him by the king his father, concerning the state and defence of the kingdome, exceeding willing, sedulous, and carefull, he ever shewed himselfe, to perform all offices and duties understandingly, and with much circumspection.

He was once sent by his Majesty to take view of the navy at Chatham, [a] whither my selfe waited upon him, and observed how great his desire was not onely to see with his owne eyes every particular ship, but to inable himselfe, by conference and consultation with the best experienced of his Majesties officers of the navy, in the fashion and fabricature of the ships, to understand their strengths and the form of their sailing, to take knowledge of such as were then perfitted and fitted for present service, and which defective, and in what several parts, to the end there might instantly be order given for the repairing them; he also very particularly informed himselfe of their severall equipages and furniture, went in person to take an exact view of them and of his Majesties store for that purpose, and would not be satisfied without understanding the speciall uses of every of those things, and of all other that tended to make them serviceable and usefull; what further in yeares more ripe was in navall affaires, wherein consisted the principall strength, honour and advantage of this kingdome, to be expected of him, may easily be discerned by his will, his diligence, his understanding and princely courage, shewed upon occasion of discourse, delivered unto him by a servant of his own, concerning a navall warre with Spain, whensoever that king shall give cause of a publicke hostility. [b]

To publish particulars agrees not with the rules of state; but two especiall thinges being propounded, which were the preparation of a navy, consisting of a certaine number of ships to be sent into the West Indies, and another to attend the coasts of Spaine to prohibit all entry or issue of ships either into or out of the same.

Admirable it was in one of yeares so young, to heare what interrogations he used of

[a] His Highnesse, during his abode in that place, lay at Mr Legat's house, then clarke of the Chequer.

[b] Prince Henry's particular attention to this great branch of national defence, is one of the circumstances which go far to justify the eulogium of his contemporaries. Pet, an excellent shipbuilder, was his sworn servant, and used both to make him models and build vessels under his inspection. The King presented his son with a large vessel, with which he was so delighted, that he remained on the poop to see it launched, notwithstanding a storm of thunder, and named it the Royal Prince.

every particularity of that designe, of the feisiblenesse and of the difficulties of every branch of it, how he insisted upon every doubt, untill by the best experienced and practised both in sea services and in navigation, with reasons and demonstrations he became fully satisfied, and that done, how narrowly and neerly he searched into every knot, both of the honour and utility, and of the danger and charge that an attempt of that nature would draw with it, and ceased not untill he understood every particular of the same, and especially the yeerly charge which that whole expedition would amount unto; which having found so very reasonable, and the hopes so great, and all doubts so well resolved, to shewe the valour of his owne heart, he openly protested to such as were present, that should the King his father be pleased upon any future occasion to breake with Spaine, himselfe (if so it should agree with his Majesties pleasure) would in person become the executor of that noble attempt for the West-Indies.

In persons private it may suffice to be religious, honest, and just within themselves.

To princes and men constituted in high places, it behoveth to be also givers of good example to others.

Inferiours and subjects cast their eyes more upon what princes doe, then upon what they command; their examples with them are of more force then any law of letters.

This became to this prince so great a motive, as he thought not fit to lose any houres of the life that upon this earth were appointed unto him, but so to bestow them, as they might not onely become profitable to himselfe, but imitable and exemplary to others.

He so distributed the day by dividing his houres into the service of God, to the apting himselfe to the office he was born unto, both in government civill and military, and to necessary exercises and recreations, as no part of it could be said to be in vaine be stowed; to inable his knowledge in government civill, he read histories, the knowledge of things passed conduced much to resolution in things present, and to prevention of those to come.

In the military, he added thereunto the mathematicks, study of cosmography, and had one that instructed him in the matter and forme of fortifications.

For practice, he used in a manner daily to ride and manage great horses, with which he had his stables most excellently furnished, oftimes to runne at the ring, and sometimes at tilt, both which he so well and dexterously performed, and with so great a comlinesse, as in those his first years, he became second to no prince in Christendome, and to many that practised with him much superiour.

His other exercises were dancing, leaping, and in times of yeare fit for it learning to swimme, at sometimes walking fast and farre, to accustome and enable himselfe to make a long march when time should require it; but most of all at tennis play, wherein, to speake the truth, which in all things I especially affect, he neither observed moderation, nor what appertained to his dignity and person, continuing oftimes his play for the space of three or foure houres, and the same in his shirt, rather becomming an artisan than a prince, who in things of that nature are onely to affect comelinesse, or rather a kinde of carelessnesse in shew, to make their activities seeme the more naturall, then a laborious and toiling industry.

Of this and of his diet, wherein he shewed too much inclination to excessive eating of fruits, he was as in all other things content to heare advice, but in these two particulars not to follow it.

To other play or gaming, he shewed himself not much inclined, yet would sometimes play at chesse, at biliors, and at cards, but so very nobly and like himselfe, as plainly shewed his use of it to be only for recreation, not for appetite of gaine; for whether he wonne or lost, his countenance was ever the same, and for the most part greater appearance of mirth in him when he was in losse, then when he wonne; thereby plainly demonstrating both his judgement in adventuring no more than what he made no re-

gard of if he lost it; and his princely magnanimity and temper in suffering no passion or alteration to take hold of him through any crossenesse of cards or chance.

In some young gentlemen whom he affected, he seemed to mislike too much disposition to play, and did not onely disadvise them from it, but gave unto some of them matter of value to become bound to leave the use of it; for pleasures he tooke them all as it were in passage, without semblance either to desire them, or at least to have a will to dwell in them.

The pleasure of the flesh, especially which is most incident to young yeares, and by princes rarely avoidable, whose fancies and affections are commonly as vehement as their persons and powers are great; and therefore most like to fall themselves, and give occasion of falling to others, although some in those times there were, that taking measure of him by the yard-wand of their owne unbridled appetites, were pleased otherwise to conceive and report of him, yet my selfe having beene present at great feasts made in his house, whereunto he invited the most beautifull and specious ladies of the court and city, could neither then discover by his behaviour, his eyes, or his countenance, any shew of singular or especiall fancy to any, or at any other time such loosenesse either in words or action, as whereupon in justice or reason to ground any such opinion of him.[1]

But rather thus with truth and assuredness to determine, that were he not himself chaste in his inward thoughts, yet did he with so incomparable judgement and temper cover them, as to just and judicious eyes they gave no true occasion to suspect him.

It is true, that to take a wife though he shewed no vehement desire, yet he demonstrated a good inclination.

Marriages were propounded and offered for him in Spaine, in the time that my selfe there served, who had from the king his father commission to treat it, but finding that the overture there, grew rather out of a desire to winne time to advance their owne designes, then with true intention to performe it, in regard of the difference of religion, I for my part gave end to that negotiation in a manner so soon as I began it.

After my returne from thence and entry into his highnesse service, like motions were made both by Florence and Savoy; but those not conforming with what in alliances with princes of his greatnesse, either in encrease or equality of honour or utility, or for strength and surety of estate was especially to be regarded.

That of Spaine was upon a new overture, made by the ambassadour of the king there, againe entertained and committed by his majesty here, to be treated of by his ambassadour, who in that court succeeded me.

But after some protractions used there, it was upon the first opening, found to have come too late, that princesse for whom the treaty was intended, being the eldest daughter of that king, and the onely who in years was fit for him, being formerly promised to the French king that now is.

Lastly, there grew a proposition for a daughter of France, wherein his highnesse having, as in duty it became him, submitted and reserved himselfe to the king his father, the same was not proceeded in, to any effect.

In this noble prince was to be observed a singular integrity and cleernesse of thoughts; he had a true kingly disposition, and so farre from being induced to piece up the skinne of the lion, with that of the fox, as above all things he hated flattery and dissimulation.

[1] In Sir Edward Peyton's scandalous Chronicle of the House of Stuart, he pretends, that Queen Anne of Denmark, thinking Prince Henry too serious, did herself, by way of remedy, shut him up, under lock and key, in a chamber with a beautiful young lady of the court. And it is said, that he was an admirer of the fair, but infamous Countess of Essex, and a rival of Rochester, who afterwards married her.

A nobleman in those times, in the highest favour with the king his father,[1] wrote unto him by the especiall commandment of his majesty, a letter, wherein he recommended unto him a matter of very great consequence to be instantly answered unto, and in his subscription used these words,

Yours before all the world.

This answer his highnesse committed unto me, who having written it, did also set down some words of favour to the nobleman to precede his highnesse signature; the letter itselfe he read, and having considered it, allowed it wholly without alteration.

Onely in regard of the words of subscription, notwithstanding the great haste that he made of the dispatch, he commanded me, it should be new written, and those left out; and notwithstanding all the reasons that I used to the contrary, would by no meanes be perswaded to suffer it so to passe, saying, that he to whom he wrote had untruly and unfaithfully dealt with him, and that his hand should never affirme that his heart thought not.

This prince, as he was no coverer of his thoughts where he had just cause of dislike, so would he also to those he trusted, be acknowne of his love to such as he affected.

Of the titular nobility of this kingdome upon occasion offered, he would expresse himself best to love and esteeme such as were most anciently descended, and most nobly and honestly disposed, whom sometimes also he would not forbear by name to particulate.

His highnesse brother, our now soveraigne then Duke of Yorke, and his sister, since that time Queen of Bohemia, he entirely loved; yet must I confess that sometimes by a kinde of rough play and dalliance with the one, and a semblance of contradicting the other, in what he discerned her to desire, he tooke a pleasure in giving both to the one and to the other, some cause in those their so tender yeares to make proofe of their patiences.[2]

To say the truth, such were both these excellent princes, their owne rare parts and most sweet dispositions, as had there beene none other attractive of bloud or nature, would to them have enforced his love and best affection.

He gave also in the administration and government of his own particular estate, much presage of what he would have become if he had lived to possesse the diademe.

At such time as he attended the king his father to houses of remove, or in progresse, he would not endure that carriages or provisions should be taken for him without full contentment given to the parties.

In removes to his owne houses in like manner.[3]

[1] Probably Car, Earl of Rochester, and afterwards of Somerset. Prince Henry had a quarrel with this minion, which is said to have originated in a rivalship for the good graces of the Countess of Essex, whom Somerset afterwards married. But, however it arose, the presumption of the favourite soon brought it to such a height, that the prince either struck, or menaced to strike him with a tennis racket.

[2] Osborne alleges, that he loved his sister better than his brother Charles, whom he used sometimes to taunt until he wept, telling him he should be a bishop, that his long dress might hide his legs. *Traditional Memoirs*, section 45. Charles's legs were in his childhood disposed to be crooked through weakness; and the influence of Lady Monmouth, who was his governess, was necessary to prevent James from attempting the violent remedy of curing these rickets by putting the child's legs into iron boots.—Carey's *Memoirs*.

[3] The evils of purveyance were then loudly complained of. On which subject, Osborne tells the following story of Queen Elizabeth:—"A purveyor having abused the county of Kent, upon her remove to Greenwich (whether she often resorted, being as I have heard the first air she breathed; and therefore most likely to agree with her,) a countryman watching the time she went to walk, which was commonly early, and being wise enough to take his time when she stood unbent and quiet from the ordinary occasions she was taken up with, placing himself within the reach of her ear, did after the fashion of his coat, cry aloud, 'which is the queen?' whereupon, as her manner was, she turned about towards him, and he continuing still his question, she herself answered, 'I am your queen, what would'st thou have with me?' 'You,' replied the fellow, 'are one of the rarest women I ever saw, and can eat no more than my daughter Madge, who is thought the properest lass in our parish,

Nay, so carefull he was that none by him, or any of his traine, should be either prejudiced or annoyed; as whensoever he went a hawking, before harvest ended, he would take care that none should passe through the corne; and to give them example, would himselfe ride rather a furlong about; truly and judiciously conceiving, that to princes there is no surer fortresse than that of hearts, and that those once had and settled, the rest of what they possesse is at their commandment.

Of his disposition to justice, he gave also upon all occasions much proofe and demonstration.

He would never either condemn or censure any man unheard or undefended, retaining in his memory that notable example given to princes by God himselfe, whose divine knowledge both of workes and thoughts needed no informers; yet after Adam's fall, would neither censure him nor his Eve without hearing what either of them could say in their own defence.

This I could demonstrate by divers particulars, as also of his being misericordious after offence acknowledged, should not a long discourse seem unproportionable to so short a life.

It is true, that he was of an high minde, and knew well how to keep his distance, which indeed he did to all, neither admitting a neere or full approach either to his power or his secrets.

He oftimes protested, that neither fantasie nor flattery should move him to conferre upon any a superlative place in his favour, but would to the uttermost of his understanding, measure unto all according to the merit of their services, as holding it not just to yeeld unto affections, or rather second respects, that which is onely due to vertue and deservings.

That remunerative he was of services, and considerative of those that deserved and needed.

A most memorable and imitable example he gave before his death, having to divers of his servants, who longest had served, and in whom he noted want, given by severall patents sent unto them, pensions during life, to the value of eleven or twelve hundred pounds by yeare, and that without all mediation and intreaty by others, and at a time when themselves did least expect it.

To conclude of this prince, did he not all thinges well? The fault is rather to be imputed to those that in yeares so unripe, by their advice should have assisted him and lined out his wayes, than to any want of will or religious and princely disposition in himselfe.

He was of a comely personage, of indifferent stature, well and streight limmed, and strongly proportioned, his countenance and aspect inclining in those his young years to gravity and shew of majesty.

His judgement so farre beyond what his age could promise, as it was truly admirable.

His speech slow and somewhat impedimented,[1] rather as I conceive, by custome and

though short of you; but that Queen Elizabeth I look for devours so many of my hens, ducks, and capons, as I am not able to live.' The queen, no less auspicious to all sutes made through the mediation of her comely shape, of which she held a high esteem, after her looking glasses (long laid by before her death) might have confuted her in any good opinion of her face, then malignant to all oppression above her own, inquired who was purveyor, and, as the story went, suffered him to be hanged; after a speciall order for his trial, according to a statute formerly made to prevent abuses in this kind." OSBORNE's *Historical Memoirs*, *apud* Works, 1689, p. 373.

[1] This defect might, be in some degree hereditary. King James his father's tongue was too large for his mouth, which, according to a very lively account of his person and character, made him "drink very uncomely." DALZELL's *Fragments*, p. 84. And his brother King Charles always stammered, excepting when he delivered his speech on his pretended trial.

a long imitation of some that did first instruct him, then by any defect in nature, as appeared by much amendment of the same.

After that he had been advised to a more often exercise of it, by using at home amongst his own servants, first short discourses, and after longer, as he should finde himselfe inabled.

Yet would he oftimes say of himselfe, that he had the most unserviceable tongue of any man living.

Towards the latter part of his time, so well became forraine princes by their ambassadours informed of his rare parts, as the advers to this kingdome beganne to feare and redoubt him, and the well affected and confederated to love and entertaine great hopes of him.

But God seeing it good to bestow another crowne upon him, excelling all that on earth was to be had or hoped.

After some five dayes sicknesse, endured with patience, and as often recognition of his faith, his hopes, and his appeales to God's mercy, as his infirmity which afflicted him altogether in his head would possibly permit.

He yeelded up the ghost at St James next Westminster, and was interred at Westminster, where his body resteth.

I wish it were in my power to raise such a monument unto his fame, as might eternise it unto all posterities.

The Life and Death of our late most incomparable and Heroique Prince Henry, Prince of Wales. A Prince (for Valour and Virtue) fit to be imitated in succeeding Times. 1641.

Written by Sir Charles Cornwallis, Knight, Treasurer of his Highnesse's Household.

In a Letter to a Friend.

To the high and mighty Prince Charles, prince of Wales, &c.

Sir,

" Finding this manuscript, amongst others, I could not passe by it, as I did the rest; the subject thereof being so rare a prince, as it may seeme worthy your highnesse's perusall; in reading him, you may read your selfe; his titles of honour were the same with yours; your titles of vertues the same with his; he was, as you are, the mirrour of the age; which, that you may still continue, shall ever be the prayer of

Your highnesse's most humble servant,

N. B."

Sir,

Your imposed taske, when with the eyes of my mind I considered, I found such a multitude of letts and rubs herein, that it seemed unto me a thing impossible to dare to looke after, much more to adventure to write any thing touching the life and death of our late most noble and ever renowned prince, whose high soaring thoughts, because